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What a remarkable conglomeration the old Democratic party is, anyway.
It is high time that Democrats should drop the phrase "tariff reform." It was invented by importers.

Argument on the tariff question among the dignitaries at Washington has resolved itself into "You're another!"

One is forced to the conclusion that there are many kinds of Democrats in Washington—none strictly first class.

Jones, he of Arkansas, is suspected of cherishing views of the Democratic President which are not fit for publication.

Instead of having Congress "on his hands," Mr. Cleveland seems to have the Democratic party of the Senate in his hair.

Mr. Debs tells the court that he was mainly a looker-on at the strike after the injunction was issued. Perhaps there was no strike.

The Journal feels called upon to impress upon its readers that it was a Democratic debate in the Senate yesterday and a Democratic President who was assailed.

There are "rumors of a compromise" in the tariff bill matter, but a compromise at this stage of the game will not mean peace in the Democratic camp. No sort of truce now will hide the sore spots.

It is one of the Democratic secrets in Washington that Representative Isador Strauss, a wholesale importer, and the ever mischief-making Don Dickinson, of Michigan, induced Mr. Cleveland to write the Wilson letter.

Six weeks ago leading Democratic Senators announced to the country that Mr. Cleveland had been seen and would approve the Senate bill. They say so now in debate. The President did not deny the statement at that important period in its elaboration; will he now?

Coxey is now advising "the people" to take possession of the railroads. Debs issued an order of like import, but the people obeyed it and then ran up against the United States government got such a jolt that they are not likely to repeat their attempt soon.

"The honest Democracy indorse the President's letter," says an organ. The excellent moneyed Democrats near the President who constitute the Nova Scotia coal syndicate emphatically indorse the free coal feature, consequently they belong to the honest element of the party.

It is a bright omen for the Republicans that ex-Senator Platt has declared against the Millhollan faction in New York city and will march with the great body of the Republicans against Tammany, a declaration which will insure harmony, which, in turn, will create enthusiasm.

Wheat is low chiefly because of the large amount in sight, and because a large per cent. of the people in this country cannot earn enough to buy all the wheat labor they would consume. Were all the labor of the country employed, as in 1892, about 50,000,000 bushels more of wheat would be consumed than now.

The whisky ring has been so confident of the passage of the Senate bill, with its great favors and increased tax, that it has been paying all the money it could get into the treasury as a 90-cent tax to take advantage of a price corresponding to a \$1.10 tax. The buccing of the Whisky Trust would cause a smile.

In thirteen years, under the policy of protection, the United States sold the rest of the world an aggregate of \$1,338,163,550 worth of merchandise more than it purchased of it. This excess of merchandise produced has not only given the employment to produce it, but it has kept a large stock of gold and silver in this country.

It is often said that a President has no means of finding out just what people think of him, friends and enemies both being restrained by policy from telling him the truth. This may be true in some instances, but just at present Mr. Cleveland seems in danger of continual danger of hearing things that will disturb his celebrated personal comfort.

The other day Debs wrote a gentleman in this city he would hereafter act with the Populists, Sunday, according to the Chicago Inter Ocean, he loudly proclaimed himself a Socialist, and was doing his utmost to help on the "coming social revolution." As populism has been made anarchism by Senators Peffer and Kyle, Debs may yet be a Populist.

It was well understood that the Democrats in Congress consented to the admission of Utah into the Union as a State only because they believed their party would control its vote, but they are beginning to have a suspicion now that they have been trapped into admitting what

will be a Republican State. J. S. Clarkson, late chairman of the Republican national committee, has been making a horseback tour through the Territory and finds that while the old polygamous Mormons—a comparatively small element in the church—are Democrats, the young, progressive men are of Republican sympathies. He thinks it is at least a debatable question whether or not Utah will not, at the coming election, take its place on the Republican side. Should it do so Democrats will add another to the long list of blunders made by their Congress of which so much was expected.

THE SENATE'S SENSATION.

It may be safely said that such a spectacle as was presented to the country in the Senate yesterday has no precedent in the history of that body. It has been the arena in which bitter antagonisms and fierce passions have been displayed, and now and then of dramatic scenes, like the expunging of the resolutions condemning President Jackson and the occasion during the war when Senator Baker, of Oregon, accused Senator Breckinridge of treason, and, with fierce indignation, drove him forth from the Senate into the rebel camp; but never before, after two days' calm deliberation, did a party leader charge the President whom his party had elected with bad faith, and, one after another, call three leading Senators of his own party as witnesses to fix that charge upon him. Never before did four prominent Senators of the President's party, in their places in the Senate, in measured and deliberate sentences, testify that that President has acted in bad faith with them. No wonder the country pauses in silence to behold such a dramatic spectacle and to witness the proving of such damaging charges against the President. If one Senator, in the heat of passion, had hurled forth such declarations as were made by Senator Gorman against Mr. Cleveland it would have been held a remarkable occurrence; but Mr. Gorman is not an excitable man, and he came to the Senate chamber prepared to do just what he did, and his three associates came there to deliberately make the statements which will fill the country with amazement.

No one, not even the man of the largest public experience, will pretend to predict the outcome of this unprecedented attack in its relation to the Democratic Congress or to the tariff bill. If it shall result in the failure of Congress to pass a tariff bill it will prove most beneficial. That may, at least, be hoped. As it now stands between the President and his assailants candid men must admit that the appearances are against the executive. Senator Jones is not only a deliberate man, but an able one, and a good lawyer. These facts, in connection with his party loyalty, make him a witness to be believed without the cumulative evidence of Senators Gorman, Vest and Harris. The President will be more fortunate than it now seems possible for him to be if he can give a plausible explanation of the changes which have come over him between his interviews with Senators Jones and Harris, six weeks ago, and the writing of the now apparently most unfortunate personal letter to Chairman Wilson.

THE PENSION CHEESE-PARING.

There is reason to believe that it was the protest unanimously adopted by the National Encampment of the Grand Army in this city, last September, which caused a halt to be called in the Cleveland raid upon the pension rolls. For a time it was a very active raid, and it was sustained by the Democratic and mugwump press in the East and pension haters who broke into the magazines with their calumnies. After that protest the conspiracy halted, and it was not long before the system was changed and suspensions practically ceased.

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, inserted in his recent speech an official list of the names of the pensioners dropped and those whose allowance was reduced in the effort to cover up that conspiracy to economize by either dropping names from the rolls or by paring off a few dollars a month. The number dropped, to May 10, 1894, was 2,411, and 3,014 pensions had been reduced. Of the reduced it may be said to be the most elongated record of party meanness to be found in the country. Hundreds of these reductions made in pensions granted under the act of June 27, 1890, are from \$8 to \$6 per month. The pensions were awarded to men because they were disabled and unable to earn a living by manual labor. The maximum is \$12 per month and the minimum \$6. The task which the Hoke Smith-Lochren bureau set its hundreds of examiners, special and local, and its numerous medical examining boards, was practically to ascertain how much these hundreds of well-paid, well-fed and clothed officials, in the full vigor of life, could shave down the pittance of \$12 a month granted to men prematurely old by disease, privation and poverty. It is an edifying spectacle for the head of a great department; and of a great bureau! In this State the Democratic members of Congress made such clamors of defeat this fall that a very large part of those suspended in Indiana, who were pensioned under the act of 1890, largely Democrats, have been restored, but to restore all would damn the heads of the bureau for the stupidity which led them to strike out without investigation the names of thousands of pensioners who had made valid cases. To escape such censure the cheese-paring policy has been adopted. A poor pensioner having an award of \$8 per month is called upon to make a new case; he gets fresh affidavits from his neighbors; he is examined by the Democratic medical board in his locality, for which the government pays liberally. The case then goes to the high and mighty officials who make the awards. If the helpless victim has \$12 a month he may be reduced to \$10, more likely to \$8; and if he has \$8 he is reduced to \$6. He would be cut to a lower figure, but the law prevents.

But imagine three or five clerks drawing not less than \$1,700 a year spending an hour over a case to see whether a poor old man's pittance shall be reduced to \$8 or to \$6! What an honor it must be to a man to hold an office for the purpose of balancing the chances in his mind of an ex-soldier being able to eke out a poverty-bitten existence with \$6 or \$12 a month with a view of reducing the pittance if he shall judicially conclude that the larger sum is opulence, and that with \$12 the old pensioner may waste the revenues of a great Nation in riotous living! What extensive calculations these would-be pension expungers must enter into to ascertain the number of dollars and cents which broken old men in a country crowded with able-bodied workers can possibly earn that they may know if an eight-dollar pension can be reduced to a six-dollar pension and still make it possible for the victim of this cheese-paring to keep out of the poorhouse by being a burden upon his poor relatives! Is there cause for wonder that the poor old soldier regards the Cleveland pension regime as his foe?

COMPERS TO DEMAGOGUES.

The Sentinel and other demagogic newspapers have been shouting, the past two weeks, that the Debs affair is a great victory for labor because it will make necessary the enactment and enforcement of what, without any discrimination in regard to the meaning of words, they are pleased to call compulsory arbitration. Hoping to rescue the free-trade party from defeat this fall by raising a new issue, the Sentinel cried out for every laborer not to vote for any man for the Legislature who will not pledge himself to vote for a compulsory arbitration law. Doubtless the Sentinel will go on in that ranting manner about compulsory arbitration, and in the next column advocate free coal, free wool and practical free trade, which will place American labor in nearly even competition for the markets of this country, which have hitherto belonged to the American producer. Others, however, who labor in some manner would like to know what those who have studied the labor question otherwise than as an annex of the Democratic voting machine—such men, for instance, as President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, the most extensive, the best organized and the most vigorous organization of trades in the country—have to say on what is called "compulsory arbitration." Here is what President Gompers has just said on this subject:

The American Federation has rejected the compulsory arbitration proposition of three of its conventions. Organized labor regards the term as antithetical. Arbitration is credited to the idea of a voluntary submission of the matters in dispute to disinterested parties. Compulsion would rob arbitration of its only essential feature—voluntary submission. I should be in favor of mediation and conciliation. I would not favor any law providing for the appointment of a permanent board of mediation to be located in each industrial center to composed of representative workmen in good standing with the labor organizations of the State, and of representatives of employers, and they cannot of their own accord agree to a law upon voluntary arbitration. If the matter cannot be adjusted, and both parties fail to accomplish the desired end, it should be referred to a State board of mediators, organized on the same basis as the local boards, and they should be empowered to hear appeals. If then the matter cannot be adjusted, and both parties fail to accomplish the desired end, it should be referred to a State board of mediators, organized on the same basis as the local boards, and they should be empowered to hear appeals. If then the matter cannot be adjusted, and both parties fail to accomplish the desired end, it should be referred to a State board of mediators, organized on the same basis as the local boards, and they should be empowered to hear appeals.

THE JOURNAL DOES NOT AGREE WITH MR. GOMPERS.

The Journal does not agree with Mr. Gompers in some of his views; but his opinions regarding the adjustment of difficulties between employer and employe, as set forth in the foregoing extract, are sensible and practical, and bear the impress of one who is in earnest to avoid the contentions which have at times arrayed the two wings of the army of production into hostile camps. It would be a great thing for the productive forces of the country if questions relative to mediation and arbitration could be discussed and determined without the noisy irruption of the office-hunting demagogue, with his inflammatory yawn.

It may be added that Mr. Gompers practically condemns the demand upon the Pullman company which Mr. Debs made the basis of his strike, namely, that the company should open its works and give employment at wages which a board of arbitration should decree. "It would violate our institutions," says Mr. Gompers, "to pass a law to prevent a man who does not wish to work from putting on his coat and leaving his employer's shop; it would violate our institutions," he continues, "to say to a capitalist that he must operate his business whether he wants to or not." These are the bed-rock truths upon which any fabric for avoiding strikes should be based.

OBJECT LESSONS AT HOME.

When the Anderson schools took a trip to Washington, D. C., and vicinity not long since for historical and geographical purposes it was an educational experiment only so far as the length of the journey and size of the party was concerned. In this State high school and college students frequently go on botanical and geological expeditions under the escort of a teacher, but seldom extend their investigations further than the scientific field. In Eastern States it is quite common to undertake historical tours, some battlefield or other noted spot being the point of interest. At this time university extension students in Philadelphia are studying revolutionary history by the aid of personal inspection of the ground on which the heroes of that day distinguished themselves. They recently visited Valley Forge, and contemplate a journey to historic shrines in New England. There can be no better way to fix the elusive facts of history in mind than this. Such illustrations give a reality to the story impossible of attainment otherwise. Indiana students are debarred by distance from enjoying this method of studying the revolution, but their own State is rich in historic spots hardly less important and quite within their reach. The story of the French settlements and of the French and Indian wars is quite as picturesque and interesting as any tale of American life. That part of it relating to the region has been told with much detail and

accuracy in Mr. Dunn's "History of Indiana," but the incidents are by no means exhausted, and there remains for students not only the opportunity to fix their own knowledge in mind firmly, but the chance of discovering fresh information. Indiana's later history as a State is not without interest of a lively sort, and if young men and women undertake this method of study they will find no lack of object lessons.

It is much to be feared that Mr. Eugene Debs's faith in human nature will receive a shock from a failure of good men and women to observe his request to boycott Pullman cars. Those of them who are accustomed to avail themselves of the conveniences of sleeping and parlor cars when traveling will continue to do so. It is not that they love Debs less, but their personal comfort more. The public was put to great inconvenience and danger by Mr. Debs's attempt to regulate matters by force, and it is not likely to willingly suffer further discomfort on his account—for it is his own damaged self-importance he is now trying to bolster up, and not the cause of the Pullman employees.

The Populist party is not deserving of sympathy on general principles, and in view of the recent lawless declarations of its leaders, but it is fair to say that the old political hacks, snags and refuse which both parties have thrown overboard, but which are now clambering on board the Weaver-Waite scow, are collectively a very bad lot, even for the Populist craft. In southern Indiana such drift from the old Democracy is taking charge of the Populist contingent, and will soon be in command of the crew.

Word comes from Chicago that Debs will undertake to do with labor generally what he did with the railroad men—make a single organization, to be called the American Labor Union, which will practically swamp all others, as was the design of his exploded A. R. U. in regard to other railroad organizations. Mr. Debs has not yet been delivered out of the clutch of the court.

Senator Gorman seems to have put Senator Voorhees in a pretty close place. It was Grover Cleveland, was it not, who once recommended telling the truth as the only way out of an embarrassing difficulty?

Mr. Frank L. Stanton, of Atlanta, writes a great many verses, some of them very pretty ones, but when he says that—"This is the little room where she Walked beautiful for love and me," He is getting a little beyond the depth of the "average reader." Nobody likes to think that Mr. Stanton's "she" participated in a cake walk, but why did she "walk beautiful?" And what is there about "love and me" ("me" meaning Stanton) to cause a woman to walk at all, much less "beautiful?" There is, of course, Byron's maid, who "walks in beauty like the night," but somehow, to the dull, prosaic and that loves itself to be fettered by the bonds of grammar and sense, there seems a distinct difference between "walking in beauty" and "walking beautiful." Perhaps the Atlanta poet could increase the immortal quality of his verse by writing less of it and curbing the impetuosity of his diction in that line.

If you meet a bacillus consisting of a slender, short, straight filament, do not seek for an introduction, but avoid it; it is the bacillus of the Chinese plague. Dr. Kitasato, the Japanese physician who discovered it, says it will hurt no one who is clean, but the one who is clean will not care to make its acquaintance, nevertheless.

The New York Evening Post wonders why American writers do not produce political novels occasionally. The reason is that the novelist understands his business. He knows that while papers like the Post continue to furnish so much political fiction the popular taste for that variety of literature is more than satisfied.

Coxey says: "If I receive half the votes that have been promised me I will be elected." They won't do it, General. They won't do it, fooling thee, Nover. Count your votes before they are hatched. It is the only course that will save you from deep, dark, gloomy disappointment, Coxey.

A New York exchange contains a two-column article showing to its own satisfaction that if the Harvard Athletic Club, instead of Yale, had gone to England it could have beaten the blarneyed Brits. The might-have-been seems to be quite as sad in sporting circles as elsewhere.

A writer in Science says the high cirrus clouds are believed to be formed of snowflakes. This gives a chance to try the mind cure. On the first hot day fix your attention on a cirrus cloud, and see what the imagination will do toward cooling you off.

All the senatorial speeches containing uncomplimentary remarks about the President are allowed to go into the Congressional Record unedited that paper will be a very dreadful illustration of personal journalism.

"We propose to continue this fight. There will be no surrender."—Debs. These be bold words for a man in jail with a bagful of indictments against him.

In this crisis David Bennett Hill can be seen sitting in the background wearing a grin that Mephistopheles might envy.

Reader: "The Soldiers' monument is 280 feet high; cost, \$450,000."

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Suit a Gentleman.
Cholly—Chapple, dear boy, you are passively and gossamerly intoxicated—you actually have a jag on!

Chapple—How! Is it on tonight?

A Schemer.
Minnie—What was your reason for making him give up his cigars? You know you don't object to a man's smoking.

Mamie—I want to find what sort of a temper he really has.

She Had Experience.
First Hen—There seems to be trouble hatching in China, if the papers are telling the truth.

Second Hen—Well, that is all I have ever been able to hear from China, and I have tried a long time.

The Original Girl.
"Mamma," exclaimed the sweet young thing, "I have written a novelette for the Sunday paper."

"Is that all?" queried the mother. "I had hoped you would do something original. Every young woman writes novelettes now."

"But, mamma, it has a hero in it, and his name is not Jack!"

that may present itself, and sleeps calmly without fear of kicking off the covers. The portable boarding house" is for summer use.

Governor Waite, of Colorado, suffers almost continuously from toothache, despite the fact that every tooth in his head is sound.
An English surgeon says that people who use rocking chairs the most become deaf the soonest, and that rocking also hurts the eyes and makes people near-sighted.
Carnot was never rich, and his family leave the Elysee poorer than when they entered it. The dead President used to say in regard to the large salary and allowance given him as President: "I must not save a centime of the money allowed me by the treasury, but I must use it to keep up a respectable if not an ostentatious position as the representative of France." In addition to the war ship named after him Carnot's memory will be kept alive by a book street in Lyons, which will hereafter be called the "Rue Sadi Carnot."

It is a curious fact that Abraham Lincoln was on the first trip made by the first Pullman combination day and sleeping car built as late as 1864, and called the A, as it was then supposed the alphabet would suffice for all such cars needed in the country. Later it was called the Pioneer. Being larger than ordinary coaches, it could not pass under some bridges not by some platforms. But when Lincoln's body was taken from Chicago to Springfield on the Pioneer the railroad companies removed the obstruction, and when General Grant took a trip some months later more platforms were added to the size of the Pioneer, which set the standard in height and width for all Pullman coaches, though the length has been increased.

The Philadelphia Record says that Thos. Hovenden, the Philadelphia artist, whose picture, "Breaking Home Ties," was such a popular success, has completed a new painting. It was executed on his easel at Washington during the winter, and now hangs in his studio at Plymouth Meeting. He has entitled it "Jerusalem the Golden." A woman in a green dress is playing that piano upon an organ, and in an inveterate chair near by a wan, convalescent young wife sits listening, her husband by her side, his hand upon her forehead, as if he depicts the emotions which the composition has awakened in her. There is the same appeal to the universal feeling of domestic happiness and peace which won for Mr. Hovenden's other works their great triumph.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

The vacation habit is one of the characteristics of Americans.—Paris Matin.
Among other things the Senate just now may be said to be resting on its oars.—Philadelphia Times.

The difference between an old fool and a young one is that the young one may outgrow it.—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Cleveland's plea for Democratic principles unfortunately omitted to specify what—Kansas City Journal.

It is not often that Senator Hill has an opportunity to hit so many different people with a single brick.—Washington Post.

To judge human character rightly a man may sometimes have very small experience of what he has a very large heart.—Bulwer.

Musical amateurs are respectfully advised that some folks felt worse when Nero fiddled than when Rome burned.—Chicago Herald.

"Gimme a quarter's worth of Senatorial lubricant." "Pulverized or granulated?" Tribune.

In short, the President won't go to the summer resorts just now, because he still has Congress on his hands.—Philadelphia Union.

Debs is accumulating a very large and interesting collection of indictments, all of which will ultimately be submitted to arbitration.—Philadelphia Press.

"Were you aware that Noah understood all about electricity?" "No; did he?" "Most assuredly; he made the arc light on Ararat."—Bloomington Eye.

A TARIFF EPIC.

Prose Poem in Which the Trusts Are Treated at the End.
Boston Advertiser.

There is sorrow in the White House, where the lights are dim and low; there is grief and gloom in the Senate chamber, where men go; there is pain in the committee rooms, where Democrats sit glum, and the star-eyed golden-haired senator frowns and bites his thumb; there is weeping loud and wailing over one poor tariff bill, and the Democratic cloak roomers are shivering cold and chill. Democrats who once were happy now are weary, sick and sad, but they have discovered that the trusts are feeling bad.

Once the House set out quite gaily to attack a tariff bill, and the Senate assembled on the capital's high hill. Mr. Wilson and McMillin and the other Democrats at the duties down on desks, the carpets, coal and Persian cats; took the duty off of sugar, slapped a higher one on pepper, tinkered with the tariff question until they felt gay and nice; sent the bill on to the Senate, happy o'er their work and glad, but they found somehow or other the trusts were feeling bad.

For the big trusts owned the Senate, owned its body, mind and soul, and they put their tariff measures in a dusty pigeon hole. Then the trusts drew up a tariff bill, and the Democrats protested, but the trusts poured out their money as the clouds pour out the rain. Even Vest and his were not so strong as the trusts, and the Democrats were merely stood by and admired. The Republicans protested, but the trusts poured out their money as the clouds pour out the rain. Even Vest and his were not so strong as the trusts, and the Democrats were merely stood by and admired.

Then in conference committee sat the Democrats at last and the noises of the conflict rivaled a steam siren's blast. All the Democrats were quarrelsome, and the echoes of the fray traveled up the cable car track to the White House far away. The House grew angry, and the House's word came from the President, but the Senators responded that they "didn't give a cent for the House's word."

Difficulties grew as many as the bones in Taunton shad, but nobody could discover that the trusts were feeling bad.

Democrats with wrath grew purple, and they even wept with grief. A White House hold counter but it didn't help. They found no relief. Smeared with scandal, gross and tainted is the Senate tariff bill, but the House is almost ready to take down the bitter pill. So the trusts are suavely patient and await the certain end, for the House's will is weaker, and in time will surely bend. So the House still chafes and mutters, but the President is sad, but he has discovered that the trusts are feeling bad.

Still, the people's turn is coming, and it will not be so long ere the trusts that now are gleeful will discover something wrong; the ballot box can sweep these scoundrels from the Senate's will, and Republicans will surely draw up the next tariff bill. Gorman will scold all its scoundrelous jobberies and deals, all its grossest imperfections, all its pickings and its "steals," and the House will find out the trusts' nation will be glad, and at last 'twill be discovered that the trusts are feeling bad.

Thick, Fat Cigarettes.

Washington Post.
Consul-General Morse in his year's sojourn in Paris has learned that the most general cigarette, "Very few Europeans," said he to a Post reporter, "smoke them." In London the short-stemmed cigarette is universal, but in Paris all lovers of the weed indulge in cigarettes, the thick, fat ones that are incased in fine white paper and are filled with tobacco of quite a different flavor from that grown in this country. Not only the man in a thousand smokes a cigar, I suppose, for the reason that good cigars are rather dear on the other side.

"Keep Off the Grass."

New York World.
The city of New York, or socialism, or anarchism, or any other un-American and crazyism undertakes to interfere with innocent rights or the general welfare of the city will find Uncle Sam's sign, "Keep Off the Grass," with power enough to make it respected.

Suggestion to Cleveland.

New York Mail and Express.
Having taken charge of the legislative as well as the executive branch of the government, it is about time for him to wipe out the judiciary and make the thing unanimous.

Gladly, Gladly.
New York Mail and Express.
The defeat or postponement of the bill to amend the act of 1890, which would make the country will gladly accept either.

LAWSUITS ON THE A. R. U.

Debs Trying to Escape Behind His Deluded Followers.

Extraordinary Answer to the Contempt Charge Filed in the United States Court Yesterday.

BEFORE JUDGE WOODS NOW

The Case Opened at Chicago and a Bitter Legal Fight On.

Motion to Dismiss Meets with an Order to Go Ahead—Argument to Be Concluded To-Day.

CHICAGO, July 23.—What is considered by labor leaders and their counsel to be one of the most important legal battles in the Nation's history was begun in the United States Circuit Court to-day, when President Debs, Vice President Howard, Secretary Keilher and Director Rogers, of the American Railway Union, by their attorneys, W. W. Erwin, S. S. Gregory and C. S. Darrow, filed their answer to the contempt rule issued by the court against them last week, and came themselves into court to make a return to the writ. The defense proposes to carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States in the event of an adverse decision here, and if defeated there to appeal through Congress to the people. The policy of the defense will be to question the right and power of the court to issue injunctions like that obtained by the railway companies against Debs and his associates and then imprison those enjoined if the injunction be violated. It will be contended that what the court has done amounts to a usurpation of power not given to the federal judiciary by either Constitution or law. The defense will follow closely the lines of the report of the Boater committee of Congress which investigated the injunction and contempt proceedings by Judge Jenkins. Labor organizations throughout the country will contribute money to defray the expenses of this legal struggle. The American Federation of Labor has given \$10,000, other associations will follow, and the contest will be carried to the bitter end. If the Supreme Court declares the injunction and contempt method to be good law Congress will be asked, local labor leaders say, to amend the statutes and give the power of the courts, and every candidate for Congress will be asked to pledge himself for such reform.

A great crowd of spectators thronged the corridors of the federal building and struggled for places in the courtroom when the hearing began. United States Judges Woods and Grosscup occupied the bench, and immediately after taking their seats ordered the courtroom cleared of the crowd which stood in the aisles and about the door. Mrs. Debs, Mrs. Keilher and Mrs. Rogers were in court early, and greeted the four prisoners when they were brought in. The prosecution was represented by District Attorney Milchrist, corporation counsel Edwin Walker and Assistant District Attorney Hand. The Santa Fe road was represented by the court's counsel John Miller and E. A. Bancroft. Attorney Gregory opened the case with the suggestion that the hearing of Debs and others be postponed until after their trial under the indictments pending against them, but the suggestion was not entertained by the court.

MOVED TO DISMISS.

After the reading of the information against the prisoners by the district attorney and the hearing of the answer as read by the defendant's lawyer, attorney Erwin moved formally that the defendants be dismissed. He also asked that the government elect whether it would try the prisoners on the original indictment or on the injunction. Judge Woods replied that the government would elect by the court, and attorney Gregory began his argument in support of the motion to dismiss the bill. Mr. Gregory went on to argue that as this was a criminal proceeding an answer would not be required, and that the government was not entitled to a jury. Proceedings of this kind should not be resorted to or permitted to take the place of the laws of the land, he said. He should decide in favor of liberty. He said he was not one of those who support the lawlessness of the defendants, were disposed to criticize the action of the court in issuing the injunction. He did not believe the court was trying to enforce the criminal statutes by means of an injunction, or that the court would issue an injunction for any such purpose.

The doctrine of this injunction is, interrupted Judge Woods, "that it is not to be used to restrain crime. Injunctions are not issued for that purpose, yet an order may be entered to restrain crime which involve crime. The court acted on that theory."

Mr. Gregory, resuming, said the injunction restrained the defendants from preventing the collection of taxes by the limitation force, violence or persuasion from performing their duties or inducing them by threats of violence to refuse to limit to leave the service of the roads. In the injunctive order the word persuasion was used, and the court could not issue an injunction to restrain persuasion. The court had refused to enjoin men from soliciting other men to leave their work. The question is now in the Court of Appeals in the Northern Pacific case and the court had no desire to interfere with it. Mr. Gregory said the injunction did not restrain the defendants from performing their duties or inducing them by threats of violence to refuse to limit to leave the service of the roads. In the injunctive order the word persuasion was used, and the court could not issue an injunction to restrain persuasion. The court had refused to enjoin men from soliciting other men to leave their work. The question is now in the Court of Appeals in the Northern Pacific case and the court had no desire to interfere with it. Mr. Gregory said the injunction did not restrain the defendants from performing their duties or inducing them by threats of violence to refuse to limit to leave the service of the roads. In the injunctive order the word persuasion was used, and the court could not issue an injunction to restrain persuasion. The court had refused to enjoin men from soliciting other men to leave their work. The question is now in the Court of Appeals in the Northern Pacific case and the court had no desire to interfere with it. Mr. Gregory said the injunction did not restrain the defendants from performing their duties or inducing them by threats of violence to refuse to limit to leave the service of the roads. In the injunctive order the word persuasion was used, and the court could not issue an injunction to restrain persuasion. The court had refused to enjoin men from soliciting other men to leave their work. The question is now in the Court of Appeals in the Northern Pacific case and the court had no desire to interfere with it. Mr. Gregory said the injunction did not restrain the defendants from performing their duties or inducing them by threats of violence to refuse to limit to leave the service of the roads. In the injunctive order the word persuasion was used, and the court could not issue an injunction to restrain persuasion. The court had refused to enjoin men from soliciting other men to leave their work. The question is now in the Court of Appeals in the Northern Pacific case and the court had no desire to interfere with it. Mr. Gregory said the injunction did not restrain the defendants from performing their duties or inducing them by threats of violence to refuse to limit to leave the service of the roads. In the injunctive order the word persuasion was used, and the court could not issue an injunction to restrain persuasion. The court had refused to enjoin men from soliciting other men to leave their work. The question is now in the Court of Appeals in the Northern Pacific case and the court had no desire to interfere with it. Mr. Gregory said the injunction did not restrain the defendants from performing their duties or inducing them by threats of violence to refuse to limit to leave the service of the roads. In the injunctive order the word persuasion was used, and the court could not issue an injunction to restrain persuasion. The court had refused to enjoin men from soliciting other men to leave their work. The question is now in the Court of Appeals in the Northern Pacific case and the court had no desire to interfere with it. Mr. Gregory said the injunction did not restrain the defendants from performing their duties or inducing them by threats of violence to refuse to limit to leave the service of the roads. In the injunctive order the word persuasion was used, and the court could not issue an injunction to restrain persuasion. The court had refused to enjoin men from soliciting other men to leave their work. The question is now in the Court of Appeals in the Northern Pacific case and the court had no desire to interfere with it. Mr. Gregory said the injunction did not restrain the defendants from performing their duties or inducing them by threats of violence to refuse to limit to leave the service of the roads. In the injunctive order the word persuasion was used, and the court could not issue an injunction to restrain persuasion. The court had refused to